

First Receiver Examples



U.S. FOOD & DRUG
ADMINISTRATION

First Receiver Definition

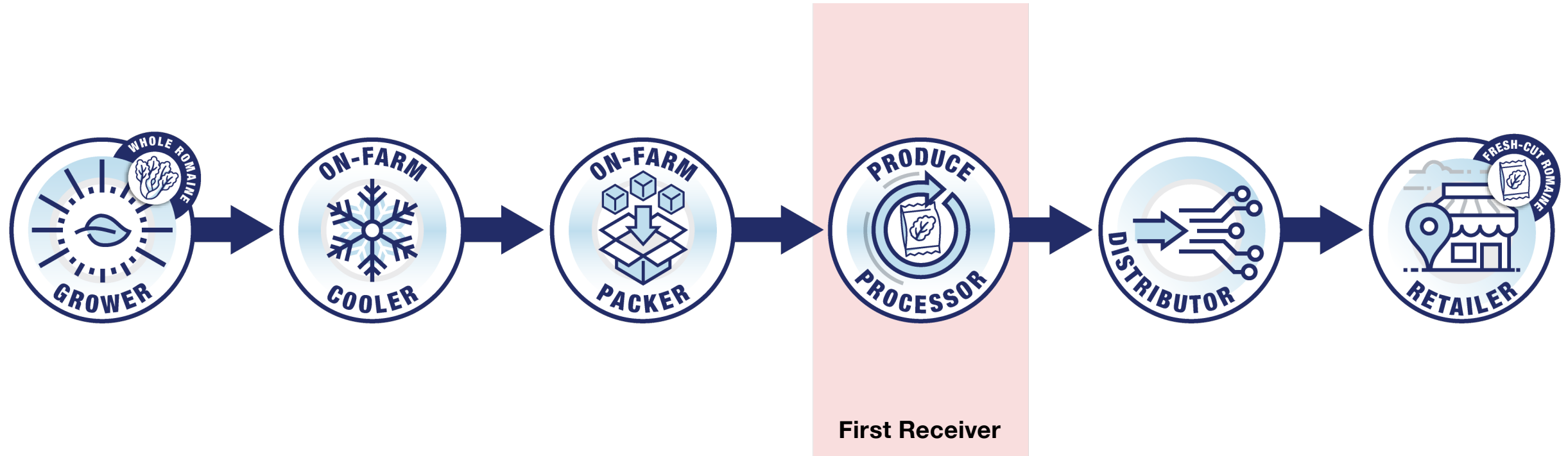
First receiver means the first person (other than a farm) who purchases and takes physical possession of a food on the Food Traceability List (FTL) that has been grown, raised, caught, or (in the case of a non-produce commodity) harvested.

Farm means the same as defined in [§ 1.328 of the subpart J traceability regulations](#) (and other FDA food safety regulations). The definition further states that, for producers of shell eggs, “farm” means all poultry houses and grounds immediately surrounding the poultry houses covered under a single biosecurity program (matching the definition of farm under § 118.3 in the shell egg production regulations).

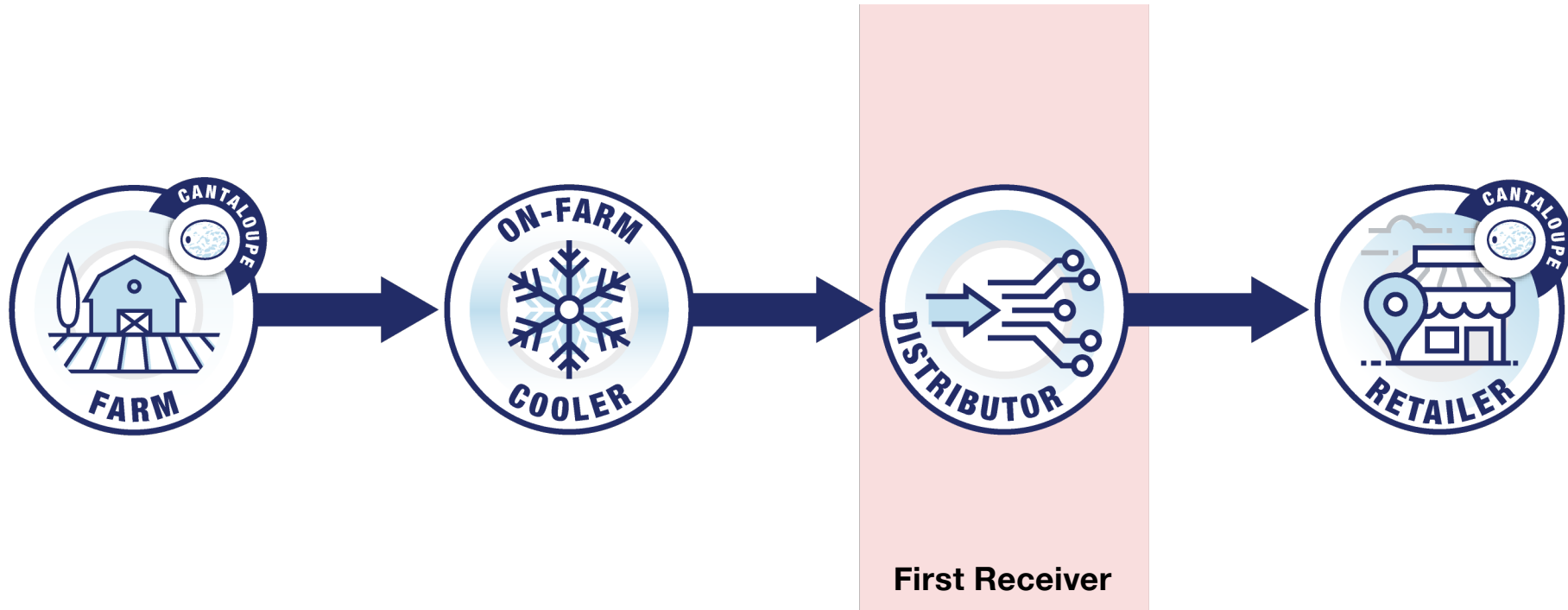
First Receiver Facts:

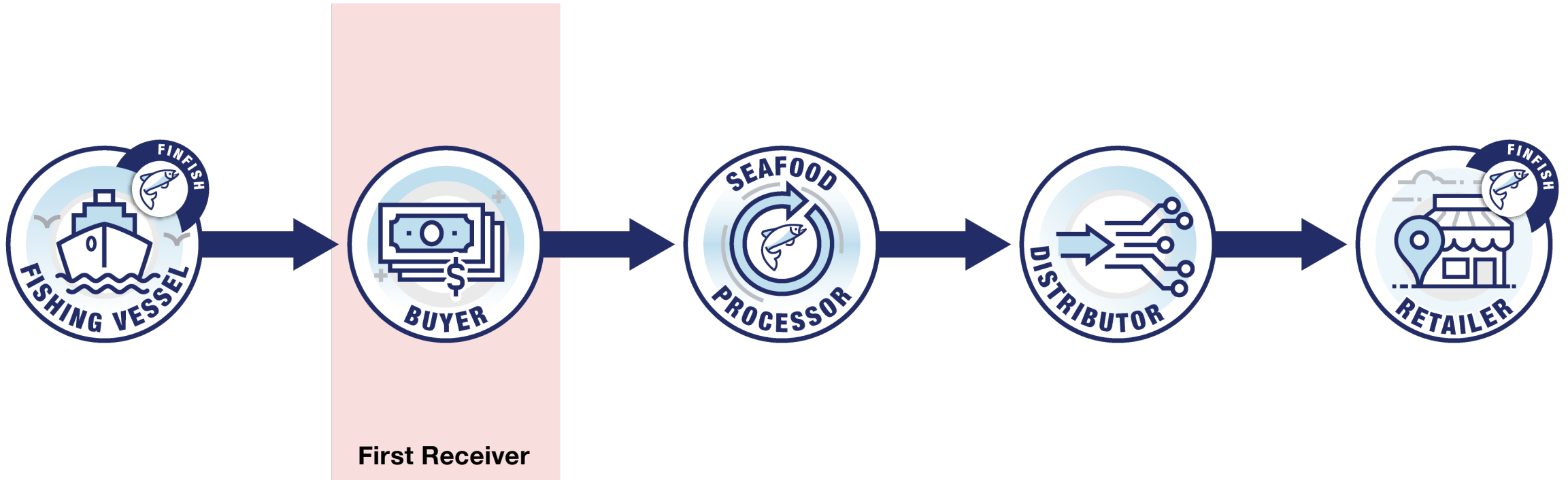
- ✓ First receivers can be any type of entity except a farm.
- ✓ First receivers have to maintain Key Data Elements (KDEs) for First Receivers in addition to KDEs for any other CTE they might perform.
- ✓ When farms sell FTL foods, they are required to identify themselves as farms. This helps non-farm entities realize when they are first receivers.
- ✓ A first receiver may need to establish a traceability lot code for a food if they receive food from an originator without a traceability lot code.

Fresh-Cut Romaine

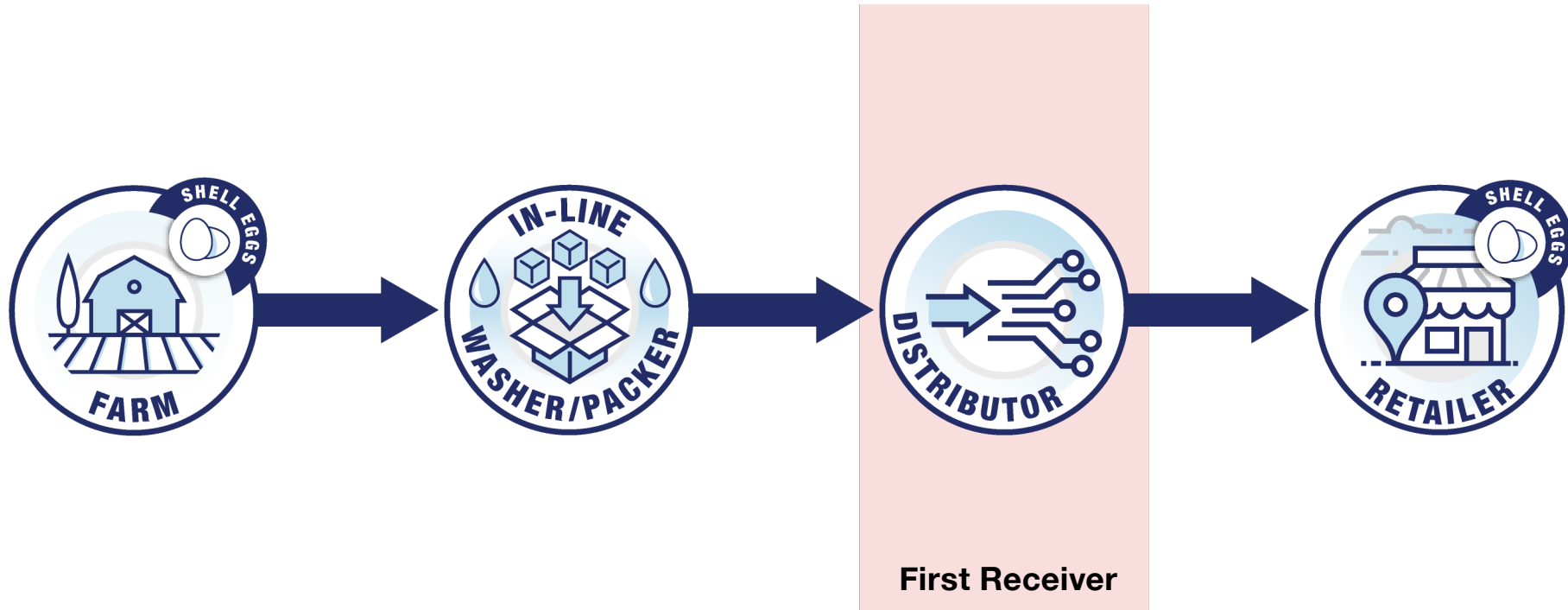


Cantaloupe





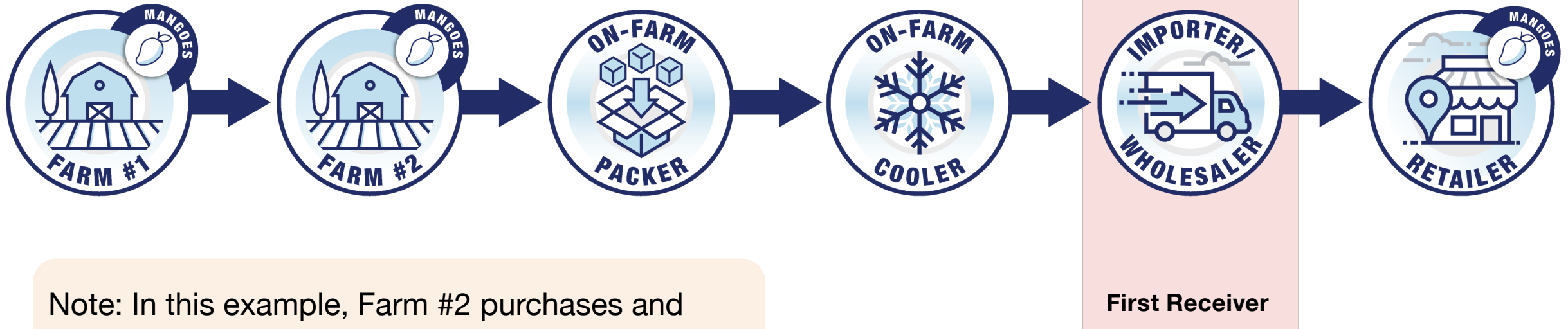
Shell Eggs



Sprouts



Mangoes



Note: In this example, Farm #2 purchases and takes physical possession of the mangoes from Farm #1. However the Importer/Wholesaler would be considered the First Receiver, since that is the first non-farm entity who receives the food.